

## PHYSICIAN'S WIFE TELLS HER STORY

Submits to Rigid Examination  
as to Actions About Time  
Mrs. Bailey Is Killed.

### ON STAND OVER TWO HOURS

Emphatically Denies Evidence  
Given by Another Witness  
as to Whereabouts.

Freeport, N. Y., July 3.—Mrs. Edwin Carman, wife of the Freeport physician, in whose office Mrs. Louise Bailey, wife of a wealthy New York manufacturer, was mysteriously murdered on Tuesday night, was on the witness stand at the coroner's inquest more than two hours to-day, and submitted to a rigid cross-examination concerning her actions just prior to the killing, just after it, and at the moment it occurred.

Mrs. Carman emphatically denied she was on the porch of her home just before the murder, that she had walked around on the ground floor while Mrs. Bailey was in her husband's office, or that she entered the office while the victim's body was lying on the floor. George Golder, a patient who had been waiting to see Dr. Carman on the night of the murder, swore he had seen the physician's wife do all these things.

When it was suggested that perhaps Golder had mistaken Mrs. Carman for her sister, the witness was confronted with both women, and immediately identified Mrs. Carman as the one he had seen.

Mrs. Carman, although nervous, told substantially the same story she related the morning after the murder. This was that she had gone to her room immediately after dinner the night of the murder, and except for a space of a minute had remained there even after she heard the tinkling of breaking glass and the report of the revolver as it sent a bullet through Mrs. Bailey's heart.

**RUPTURE OF DICTAPHONE**  
**EARLY NEXT MORNING**  
She told how she had contracted for the installation of the dictaphone in her husband's office so she could hear him when he saw his women patients, and how she had ripped it out the morning after the murder before she had clothed herself or had her breakfast.

Mrs. Carman also told of spying on her husband through the same window the assassin used, of seeing him hand a nurse, a Mrs. Variance a \$20 bill, and of watching the nurse kiss his hand on the cheek. The kiss, she said, caused her to rap on the same pane of glass which later was broken by the person who killed Mrs. Bailey.

Then she went inside, where she stepped on the dictaphone, and received the \$20 bill, and in turn was warned by her husband that if she ever repeated the performance or ever spied on him again "all would be well."

Mrs. Carman's sister, visibly nervous, also testified. The other witnesses were Dr. Carman himself, two patients who were waiting to consult with the physician who performed the autopsy.

The others under subpoena will tell their stories on Monday.

**WIFE NOT IN OFFICE**  
Dr. Carman denied that his wife had been in the office after the shooting. He might have seen her in the waiting-room, he said. He saw her next day, he said, "after everything had quieted down."

"Who let Mrs. Bailey into the house?" asked the district attorney. "I do not know," the physician replied.

He said Mrs. Bailey died two minutes after she was shot. He told of removing the bullet, and he identified it when it was shown to him. He said he heard no sound outside of the window before the glass was broken.

Dr. Carman said he did not know where Mrs. Carman was when the shot was fired.

Mrs. Carman when placed on the stand appeared calm. She told of visits to department stores in New York on the day of the murder.

She was dressed, she said in a blue suit, and returned to Freeport about 7 o'clock, ate dinner and immediately retired to her room.

Mrs. Carman denied she was on the front porch or the front steps at any time after she returned from New York. She was in her room lying across the bed, she said, until she heard a confusion of noises. She heard glass breaking and a pistol shot, but she did not know which noise she heard first. She jumped up immediately.

**TOLD NEVER TO LOVER**  
In his office again  
After I got up from the bed," Mrs. Carman said, "I went into the hall and looked over the banister. I heard a lot of confusion and after returning to my room to put on a kimono, I went downstairs. I did not go into my husband's office. We once had a quarrel and he told me never to look in his office again. So I went upstairs again."

"Why didn't you look into the office?" asked the district attorney. "Because the doctor had forbidden me to."

"He did not tell you to stay out of the office?" asked the district attorney. "He did not."

"I did not know any one was dead."

In regard to the purchase of the dictaphone, Mrs. Carman said she had visited the offices of the manufacturer in New York, believing the instrument she had in mind was one that would record conversations. She told the first she was a dressmaker, but later admitted her identity.

About the affair with the nurse, Mrs. Carman said she approached the window looking into the doctor's office, by going through the kitchen and passing around the rear of the house.

"I looked in and saw the doctor looking to the nurse," she said.

**SLAPS NURSE'S FACE**  
And demands money  
Then he put his hand in his pocket, took out \$20 and passed it to the nurse. Then she leaned over and kissed him on the cheek. I knocked on the window then and went into the office, slapped the nurse's face, and the doctor and the woman they ought to be ashamed of themselves, and demanded the money.

"The affair with the nurse led me to the telephone instrument. I used it to call the doctor and the nurse was perfectly satisfied with everything I heard over the instrument. What I heard reassured me."

Mrs. Carman was asked many questions.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## AD FOR SALEM SUFFERERS

President Asks Congress for Immediate Appropriation of \$200,000  
Washington, July 3.—President Wilson sent a special message to Congress to-day urging the immediate appropriation of \$200,000 for the relief of the homeless and destitute in the Salem fire. He inclosed a telegram from Governor Wilson, Maying that 3,000 families were in need.

The message was as follows:  
"The Government of Massachusetts has sent me the following telegram:  
"The Salem fund is increasing slowly. The expense of rehabilitation will be enormous, as 3,000 families are homeless and without work. If the national government could appropriate \$200,000 would assist greatly in the relief of the action of the national government at the time of the San Francisco disaster. I am sure that the national government will contribute a substantial contribution from the national government fund."

In view of the great number of homeless and destitute in Salem, I very earnestly urge the immediate appropriation by Congress of \$200,000 requested by the Governor. To be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The message was referred to the House Appropriations Committee which will not take it up before early next week at least.

## TRAINS COLLIDE HEAD-ON

Six Persons Seriously Injured and More Than Score Killed  
Macon, Ga., July 3.—Six persons were seriously injured and more than a score of others killed to-day, when a Fourth of July excursion train on the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad collided head-on with a local passenger train seven miles south of here.

Neither of the trains was running more than twenty miles an hour, according to witnesses, and it is believed this prevented the wreck from being more serious. The engines met on a thirty-foot trestle and almost completely telescoped each other. Both trains, however, remained on the track.

Macon and Birmingham train had a freight car between the engine and passenger coaches. It was completely demolished. The freight car, which was used for the Georgia Southern and Florida's tracks. It was reported that the wreck was due to conflicting orders.

## USED MAILS TO DEFRAUD

William H. Cooper Found Guilty by Jury in Federal Court  
New York, July 3.—William H. Cooper, formerly head of the New York Central Realty Company, charged with defrauding investors of \$475,000, was found guilty to-day by a jury in the Federal Court. Many of the investors were officers and enlisted men in the United States army and marine corps.

Cooper's company appealed particularly to small capitalists, urging them to take their money out of savings banks and invest in its 6 percent real estate bonds. The company went into bankruptcy with little or no assets, and the investors were left with nothing.

Claude J. Van Slyke, James A. Robinson and Ernest Sharp, Cooper's associates, were indicted along with him. Van Slyke and Robinson pleaded guilty and took the stand against their former chief. Sharp was tried separately.

## CASES DISMISSED

Evidence Insufficient for Conviction of Dynamite Conspiracy Defendants  
United States District Court, New York, July 3.—Judge J. H. Anderson, of the United States District Court, today dismissed the cases of the dynamite conspirators, after a trial of the conspiracy cases in 1912, for the disposal of the remaining cases.

In motion of Frank O. Bailey, United States District Attorney, the cases against Olaf A. Tveitmo, William J. McLean, James E. Ray, Richard H. Baskin, Fred Shuler and Harry S. Jones were dismissed.

Tveitmo, McLean, Ray, Houlihan and Shuler were granted new trials, and the dismissal of their cases was postponed until after the trial of the dynamite cases against them had been produced at the original trial, and that, inasmuch as the evidence was insufficient for conviction, there would be no use in again placing them on trial.

## GREECE MAY PAY TO-DAY

Approximately \$12,000,000 to be Turned Over to U. S. Department  
Washington, July 3.—Independence Day will turn over approximately \$12,000,000 for the battleships Idaho and Mississippi to the United States Navy, and the craft will be delivered to the U. S. Navy at Newport News, Va., and the Idaho in the Mediterranean. The battleships were captured by the U. S. Navy in the Gulf of Mexico and brought home the crew and midshipmen of the Idaho.

The cruiser Prairie will be delivered to the U. S. Navy at Philadelphia Navy Yard and then carry the graduating class of the naval academy to Europe. The U. S. Navy will be distributed among the ships of the Atlantic Fleet.

## HOLIDAY IN WASHINGTON

Independence Day Celebration Will Claim Many Political Leaders  
Washington, July 3.—Independence Day celebration in Washington to-day will claim many political leaders. President Wilson will speak in Philadelphia and Speaker Clark at Chase City and Fayetteville. Secretary Daniels will make an address before the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. Representative Underwood will speak in Brooklyn.

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## SENATOR WEST ELECTED

Becomes Chairman Georgia State Democratic Convention  
Atlanta, July 3.—W. S. West, United States Senator from Georgia, to-day was elected chairman of the Georgia State Democratic Executive Committee at a meeting here. Senator West succeeds William J. Harris, appointed Director of Census by President Wilson. Mr. Harris resigned the State chairmanship on account of his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Georgia.

## NEGRO KILLS EIGHT OTHERS

Slays in Revenge for Snatchings That They Charged Him With Horse Theft  
Branchville, Texas, July 3.—Shall Mannings, negro, killed eight other negroes here to-day, when he was charged with horse theft. He was charged with the snatching of a horse from a small town near here on the charge. Mannings had broken jail. He arrived at the scene of the killing when he was arrested, but escaped from a train en route to jail. Poses are searching for him.

## ENEMIES OF HEALTH

Dr. Langworthy Says Human Hand Is the Most Dangerous  
Cleveland, O., July 3.—"House pets, flies and dust breed disease faster than the health authorities can stamp it out, but the human hand is the most dangerous enemy to family and community health that we have," declared Dr. Langworthy, government food examiner, to-day, when he addressed the Home Economics Association convention. "Women should not prepare food with their hands dirty," he said, "and the family cut should be banished from the kitchen."

## ROOSEVELT OUTS EDITORIAL WORK

Will Devote Entire Time to Personally-Conducted Fight Upon the Wilson Policies.

### TO CONTINUE WAR ON BOSSES

Prominent Democratic Leaders Will Visit Oyster Bay to Confer With Colonel.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch]  
New York, July 3.—Theodore Roosevelt to-night announced his resignation as contributing editor of the Outlook, in connection with his resignation from the Outlook. The resignation, Mr. Roosevelt said, was due to his determination to devote every minute of his time in the immediate future to a personally-conducted fight upon the Wilson policies of national government. In addition to his anti-Wilson campaign, Colonel Roosevelt said he will continue with unabated vigor his battle upon "such political bosses as Barnes and Penrose."

Colonel Roosevelt's announcement of his resignation is accompanied by a highly laudatory acknowledgment by Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook, to the effect that his publication, while sincerely regretting the loss of its contributing editor, feels that it is adding considerably to the national welfare by dedicating him to a renewal of his splendid battle for the American people.

The Colonel's resignation, however, does not mean that he has severed his connection with the Outlook. He expects to contribute special articles on current topics from time to time as he finds inspiration and opportunity.

### MUST TAKE ACTIVE PART

IN COMING CAMPAIGN  
In Colonel Roosevelt's letter, dated Sagamore Hill, June 29, he says:  
"If I had been able to do, as I expected to be, a man entirely removed from all participation in active politics, nothing would give me keener pleasure than to keep on in the future exactly as in the past. But the developments of the last three or four years have rendered it imperative that I take a more or less active part in trying to secure for the nation and in the middle of a strenuous campaign for the establishment of a protective tariff with preference for the British colonies, and just after his constituency had celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his first election."

Since that day the strong fighter had been an inviolable, a pathetic on-looker at the political game, pictured always with his loyal wife, daughter of W. C. Cullcott, of Massachusetts, who was President Cleveland's Secretary of War, beside him. His chief consolation was the growing political prominence of his son, Austin Chamberlain, and the loyalty of his constituents. Birmingham would not depose her leader, although he was no longer able to represent her upon the floor of the House of Commons.

In early election he was returned to his old seat, and appeared afterward in the House but once, where, amid respectful silence, he made his way to the speaker's desk on the arm of his son and took a seat of honor.

On January 5, 1913, Mr. Chamberlain wrote to his constituents, resigning his seat and saying:  
"I cannot hope again to do my work in the House of Commons, and our city and the constituency need the services of a younger man."

**INVOLVED HIS COUNTRY**  
In his greatest claim to fame was his determination to do his best for years of a protective policy for Great Britain, the citadel of free trade. He will also be remembered as the bitterest and most forceful opponent of the tariff reform movement in the House of Commons. He was one of the founders of the Liberal-Unionist party, and as the minister whose policy in regard to Africa was his country in the greatest war it had known since the Crimean conflict, he blotted out the two Boer republics and made South Africa "all red."

In early days he left University College, London, to take up his residence in Birmingham, where he devoted his best energies to the principle of constructive reform. He was a man of high character and high ability, and his life was a model of public life.

He received his baptism of public life as town councillor of Birmingham, later serving as Mayor for two successive terms. He gave his whole time to the cause of municipal reform, and what had been previously one of the worst governed cities in England, became a model for municipal reform.

In 1876 he entered Parliament, being elected without opposition as a Liberal from Birmingham. In his early years in the Commons he sat among the house rule radicals, with wide expectations he was supposed to sympathize, but a few years later he emphatically disabused his associates in the House of any notion they may have had of his belief in separate government for Ireland.

**HOLD ON PUBLIC ALMOST**  
AS GREAT AS GLADSTONE  
In less than a decade he was a Cabinet minister, entering Gladstone's government in 1880 as president of the Board of Trade, and in less than a decade he had become one of the most popular figures in the House of Commons. He was a man of high character and high ability, and his life was a model of public life.

After the general election of 1885 he became president of the Local Government Board, but by the spring of 1886 he had resigned. He was a man of high character and high ability, and his life was a model of public life.

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## NOTABLE CAREER COMES TO CLOSE

Joseph Chamberlain, Striking Figure in English Politics, Dies at London Home.

### DEATH COMES AS SURPRISE

Pioneer in His Country of Tariff Reform and Great Advocate of Imperialism.

London, July 3.—Joseph Chamberlain, one of the most striking figures in British politics in the past generation, died at his London home here late last night. His death came as a surprise. He had been suffering with paralysis, yet the condition of his health was not known to be any worse than it had been for the past three years.

Mrs. Chamberlain, who never left her husband's side since he was stricken with paralysis seven years ago, and his son, Austin Chamberlain, were with him when death came. The evening was a gloom of the London season, which was at its height.

Mr. Chamberlain's last public appearance was at a garden party on the grounds of his Birmingham home on May 6 last, when, with his wife and son, he received several hundred constituents. He was wheeled out on the lawn in a chair, and appeared very feeble when he lifted his hat to friends and neighbors in acknowledgment of their salutes.

The cause of Mr. Chamberlain's death was officially announced to-day as heart failure from thrombosis, and he had been gradually sinking since Tuesday, members of the family had preferred that his condition should not become publicly known.

### PIONEER IN GREAT BRITAIN

FOR REFORM OF TARIFF  
The Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain was the pioneer in Great Britain of tariff reform and the great advocate of imperialism. For thirty-eight years, with a brief interlude, he represented Birmingham in Parliament. In 1906 his career of stormy activities was ended by a stroke of paralysis. The blow fell when he was in the midst of a strenuous campaign for the establishment of a protective tariff with preference for the British colonies, and just after his constituency had celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his first election.

Since that day the strong fighter had been an inviolable, a pathetic on-looker at the political game, pictured always with his loyal wife, daughter of W. C. Cullcott, of Massachusetts, who was President Cleveland's Secretary of War, beside him. His chief consolation was the growing political prominence of his son, Austin Chamberlain, and the loyalty of his constituents. Birmingham would not depose her leader, although he was no longer able to represent her upon the floor of the House of Commons.

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## English Statesman Passes Away



JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

## MRS. HELEN M. ANGLE HELD IN BALLOON MURDER CASE TELLS TEARFUL STORY TO SENATE COMMITTEE

Expert Testimony Shows Trail of Human Blood From Lower Hall to Her Apartments.

HAS BEEN OUT ON \$5,000 BAIL

Order for Arrest Given by Coroner Following Evidence of Witnesses and Refusal of Woman to Make Any Statement.

Stamford, Conn., July 3.—Because expert testimony showed that a trail of human blood ran from the lower hall of the building up two flights of stairs and into her apartments, and because she would make no statement, Mrs. Helen M. Angle was held without bail late to-day by order of Coroner John J. Phelan, who is investigating the death of Walter A. Ballou on the night of June 23. Mrs. Angle had been at liberty under a \$5,000 bond, given by her father.

Ballou was found dying on the sidewalk after a fight with a man whose name Mrs. Angle lived. She told the police he fell down a flight of stairs while under the influence of liquor.

Mrs. Angle was taken into custody by police after she had given a preliminary hearing in the office of the chief of police, at which she refused to make a statement. She collapsed when she realized she had to go to a cell.

**APPLIES TESTIMONY**  
The chief of Police Brennan, the first witness at the inquiry, amplified testimony previously given in which he had quoted what Mrs. Angle had said regarding a white shirt found in a bureau drawer. The chief said he had shown the shirt to Mrs. Angle, saying: "Nellie, what does this mean?"

She replied: "Bill for God's sake, don't show that up." Brennan replied, he testified, "I won't, unless I am obliged to." The chief identified a pair of spectacles found in a box with other articles on the veranda.

A physician said he found a spot of blood on the spectacles. He also described stains, which showed tracks of blood in tests made. These stains were on the lower landing, up both flights of stairs and in Mrs. Angle's rooms. Three bloody footprints were found on the stairs. There was a stain on an ironing board, and still another on a mat near Mrs. Angle's bed. Tests of other stains have not been completed.

### MINER ATTACKS MAYOR

Butte Official Stabbed, Then Shoots His Assassin.

Butte, Mont., July 3.—Eric Lantela, a Finnish miner, attacked Mayor Louis P. Duncan in his office late to-day, stabbing him three times. The Mayor was expected to recover.

The Mayor had just told Lantela he had no power to deport Frank Altonen, who was a Finnish newspaper at Hancock. Altonen, a member of the Finnish miners' union, had appeared before the Mayor to deport Altonen. The paper, which the Mayor had championed, was the cause of the Finnish miners' union, and the Western Federation of Miners and their affiliated bodies, which the Finnish miners have renounced.

### COMMUTED BY PRESIDENT

Man Sentenced for Crime to Which He Had Not Confessed.

Washington, July 3.—A case of two men serving sentences for the same crime who had not confessed to-day when President Wilson signed a commutation which will open the doors of Leavenworth penitentiary to Samuel Coltrane, doing a life sentence there for murder, to which a prisoner in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary recently confessed.

### SITUATION IS CRITICAL

Wife of New Ruler of Albania Leaves Durazzo With Her Children.

Vienna, July 3.—Princess William of Wied, wife of the new ruler of Albania, to-day left Durazzo with her children, because of the critical situation there. She has gone to Bucharest.

It is generally believed that the deposition of the princess means the abdication of Prince William.

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## BRITISH SUBJECT MAY BE EXECUTED

Arrest in Constitutionalist Territory Develops New and Serious Complication.

### AMERICAN TO INVESTIGATE

Temporary Compromise Between Carranza and Villa Probably Will Be Effected.

El Paso, Tex., July 3.—While the warring factions of the Constitutionalist army are attempting to adjust their differences, the arrest and possible execution of a British subject in Constitutionalist territory has developed a new complication.

James Caldwell, British consular agent at Zacatecas, reported to-day that George St. George Douglas, a Scotchman, was under arrest and about to be subjected to court-martial at Zacatecas on a charge of having assisted the Federalists in the recent fighting incident to the capture of the city by Villa's troops.

H. C. Miles, British vice-consul at El Paso, after consulting with both Carranza and Villa agents here to-day, had obtained assurances that no disposition of the Douglas case would be made until Theodore Hamm, American consul at Durango, reached Zacatecas and investigated the affair. All elements in the three-cornered Mexican controversy—agents of Carranza, Villa and Huerta, awaited developments from Torreon, where Constitutionalist factions will confer to-morrow. From all sides came expressions of confidence that a temporary compromise between Carranza and Villa at least would be effected.

### CONFERENCES TO-DAY

TO ADJUST DIFFERENCES  
Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico, July 3.—The delegation of the division of the northeast arrived here to-day to participate in conferences for the purpose of adjusting differences between Carranza and Villa.